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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## GREAT BRITAIN MAY RECOGNIZE HUERTA REGIME

If It Does, Wilson Will Be in Embarrassing Position.

## MUST FOLLOW, OR REPUDIATE BRYAN

England's Determination Believed to Be Result of Secretary's Eulogistic Message to Ambassador at Mexico City. Carranza, Chief of Rebel Leaders, Suing for Peace.

## Wilson's Attitude Pleasing to Mexico

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
New York, March 12.—The following message, commenting upon the position taken by President Wilson regarding Latin-American affairs was received here to-night:

"Mexico City, March 12.

"The statements made by the President of the United States do not surprise me, as they are in perfect accord with his ideas which he has made known in several important books which he has published on history and constitution subjects. As I have already said, the election of Mr. Wilson to the supreme magistracy of the United States will always be a source of satisfaction to all countries of the American continent. Mr. Wilson has spent the largest part of his life in nourishing his spirit with the wonderful teachings left in the history of the United States by the great patriots, principally Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. He alone constitutes by himself a guarantee of lasting fraternity among the nations of the new continent.

(Signed.)

"FRANCISCO LEON DE LA HARRA,  
"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Washington, March 12.—Secretary of State Bryan was somewhat surprised to-day when a dispatch was received at the State Department telling that the diplomatic corps of the City of Mexico had received information to the effect that the Great Britain would recognize the Huerta government.

This is thought here to be the direct result of Mr. Bryan's eulogistic message to Ambassador Wilson several days ago. It leaves President Wilson in an embarrassing position, as the British government has undoubtedly taken for granted that the Bryan message represented the views of the President of the United States.

As matters now stand, President Wilson must either follow the lead of Great Britain or repudiate the act of his Secretary of State.

Two of the most interested members of the Cabinet are extremely doubtful concerning the ability of Huerta to restore lasting peace in Mexico.

Secretary of War Garrison has accepted the report of General Taylor H. Bliss, in command on the border, that the situation is still very difficult and trying. The troops will not be recalled.

Annex Pretext Falls.

Douglas, Ariz. Augustus Prieta fell to the Constitutionalists sympathizers, who crossed the border from Douglas to-day. Not a shot was fired. General Garrison, commanding the Federal army, ordered the troops to be evacuated the town, leaving thirty regular police to guard Federal interests.

After the surrender of the border town, 550 state troops, under Colonel Galles, arrived, and a provisional municipal government was set up.

Late this afternoon twenty-four of the guards of the Federal army, who were sent to the rebel standard, and the six who refused to join the Constitutionalists were sent out of town. Unarmed men from Douglas crossed the border to join the rebels. The new arrivals found 15,000 rounds of ammunition, some rifles and camp supplies, left by the Federalists in their haste.

To-night the rebels celebrated the bloodless victory. "Viva Constitution" was the cry in the streets of the little Mexican town. While the troops paraded the streets, the rebels, under Colonel Galles said there was no fear of disorder. He has sent word to Douglas for all refugees to return and be assured of protection.

Carranza Sues for Peace.

Mexico City, March 12.—Surrounded by government troops, Venustiano Carranza, the rebel leader at Cuernavaca, who refused to recognize the Huerta administration, and initiated what appeared to be a formidable revolution, is suing for peace, according to official reports. Carranza is said to have 2,000 men.

Manuel Garza Aldape, named as Minister of Agriculture, who was sent north by the government to effect a reconciliation, has been ordered by President Huerta asking for a pardon for the rebellious Governor. Alberto Guajardo, commander of the rurales, who joined the Carranza movement, is reportedly reported to have been pardoned.

Pascual Orozco, Jr., returned to the capital to-night and was greeted by the men who have been fighting him for a year.

Orozco has signed no agreement of peace, but it is expected that he will do so. With suspicion regarding negotiations with other than the principal, he had not yet accepted only partial terms with the commissioners sent north by the government.

The final conferences regarding a peace settlement between Orozco and the government will be held this week, probably at the National Palace. It is believed that the revolution, so far as Orozco and his advisers are concerned,

## MITCHELL URGES APPOINTMENT OF DUDLEY MALONE

Disregards His Own Chances to Be Collector at New York.

## M'COMBS BUSY IN WASHINGTON

Presence in Capital and Engagement With Wilson Stirrs Up Unusual Interest in Presidential Plums—Woolley, Virginian, to Be Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

Washington, March 12.—The presence of National Chairman William F. McCombs in the capital, his many conferences with Democratic leaders and cabinet members and his engagement to meet President Wilson early to-morrow, stirred up unusual interest in presidential appointments to-night.

Richard Olney, who has been offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain, tried to get in communication by telephone with Mr. McCombs early this evening. At the White House, it was said, Mr. McCombs was considering the offer, but might not announce his decision until the end of the week.

Pennsylvania State Chairman George W. Guthrie for the ambassadorship to Italy, and Norman E. Mack for an important diplomatic post, were names prominently heard in political circles.

Mitchell Endorses Malone.

But while interest was keen in possible diplomatic appointments the selection of a collector of customs for the port of New York was brought to public attention by the presence here of William Loeb, Jr., the incumbent, who is anxious to leave his post as soon as possible.

Though John P. Mitchell, of New York, is regarded early to-day as the most likely selection instead of Dudley Field Malone, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman, and warm friend of the President, a surprise was sprung when the White House received a telegram from Mr. Mitchell strongly urging the appointment of Mr. Malone.

It had been stated at the White House that if Mr. Malone were not selected for the collectorship, would be for some other post of equal importance.

The following nominations were expected to be sent to the Senate before the end of the week:

Former Representative Edwin F. Sweet, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Henry C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., to be Assistant Secretary of War.

Robert M. Woolley, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Breckinridge is a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1897, and was active in Mr. Wilson's behalf in Kentucky since the presidential campaign text-book, and has been a Washington newspaper correspondent for many years.

Mr. Woolley edited the Democratic campaign text-book, and has been a Washington newspaper correspondent for many years.

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## WILSON TO CROSS NO BRIDGES UNTIL HE COMES TO THEM

Legislative Problems Will Be Met When They Develop.

## NO PROGRAM FOR EXTRA SESSION

It Is Likely, However, That Subjects Other Than the Tariff Will Be Considered—Rapid Work Expected Because of Absolute Control of Congress by Progressives.

Washington, March 12.—President Wilson has decided upon a policy of ignoring legislative developments as they arise, rather than planning a program for the extraordinary session of Congress. This, it was learned from White House callers to-day, will be the President's answer to those who are urging that currency legislation, Philippine independence, Alaskan questions and other subjects be taken up during the session of the new Congress.

The President was advised by Representative Oscar Underwood, as to the status of the tariff bill, by a committee of the Ways and Means Committee. He learned that the committee was making rapid progress, but that it might not be ready on April 1, the date originally fixed for the opening of the new Congress.

Mr. Underwood thought at least a week more should be given to preparation, and as it was on Mr. Underwood's advice that Mr. Wilson fixed upon April 1, there is no doubt that he will name a later date when issuing his proclamation.

Representative Underwood has been of the belief that tariff reform alone should be attempted at the coming session. As he left the White House, Representative Jones of Virginia, who is championing the cause of Philippine independence, met him and sought to impress upon him the necessity for the extra session.

Mr. Underwood pointed out an appointment with the President for Friday, when he will further urge Philippine legislation.

The net result of pressure for action on subjects other than tariff has been the adoption of a policy of meeting the legislative situation as it unfolds in the new Congress.

The President will not act upon the necessity for tariff revision, and will follow this with a series of messages upon specific things which he believes Congress should act upon.

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## COL. J. E. WILLARD SOLIDLY BACKED BY PROGRESSIVES

Martin and Old Guard Are Lined Up Behind Page.

## BATTLE LINES CLEARLY DRAWN

First Big Fight for Patronage in Virginia Is On—Anti-Machine Men Claim Two Senators From Virginia Never Have Been Friendly to President Wilson.

Washington, March 12.—Anti-organization Democrats from Virginia swarmed around the White House to-day. Their presence, like that of stormy petrels at sea, betokened serious patronage troubles ahead for the administration both in that State and in a dozen or two others.

Representative Montague, former Governor of Virginia; Representative Jones, who tried to take the senatorship away from Senator Martin; Harry C. George, of Richmond, who sought to break into the Governorship against the organization on several occasions, and a number of others were seen in the executive offices.

There is unquestionably war on. The first battle is over whether Thomas Nelson Page or Colonel Joseph E. Willard shall be named for a prominent place in the diplomatic service.

The line-up is a plain as day. Senators Martin and Swanson and the old guard in Virginia are back of Mr. Page. The Jones-Glass-Montague people, long hostile to the other faction, are behind Colonel Joseph E. Willard, who was the original Wilson man in that State, and who brought down Secretary McAdoo to organize the Wilson club in Virginia.

Colonel Willard also has the support of Speaker R. E. Byrd, of the Virginia House of Delegates. Added to these are the endorsements of Representative Carlin, of the Eighth, and Representative Holland, of the Second Virginia Districts.

Mr. Willard's friends aimed at the White House and State Department. Secretary Bryan has already received a number of letters indicating that Mr. Page is not a progressive; that he made some saucy remarks after the Baltimore convention, about Mr. Bryan seeking to chase Thomas F. Ryan out of the convention as a delegate, and that Colonel Willard is a true progressive, having long contributed his time, eloquence and money to that cause in Virginia and the nation at large.

Representative Montague is a cousin of Mrs. Willard. Representative Glass is a strong friend of the ex-Governor. Representative Jones, while not opposing Mr. Page for any position, is earnestly for Mr. Willard for as good a place as can be found for him.

Mr. Willard is a native Virginian, a Commissioner, and former Corporation Counsel of the State. He is also a heavy supporter of Mr. Willard, declaring that the people of Virginia desire his selection for any position.

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## SLATED FOR IMPORTANT POST



NORMAN E. MACK.

## FRIEDMANN SURE CURE IS HARMLESS

He Has Injected It Into Children and Results Are Always Good.

## EXPLAINS HIS TREATMENT

Tells Canadian Physicians of His Discovery of Vaccine to Combat Tuberculosis.

Ottawa, Ontario, March 12.—Dr. Friedrich E. Friedmann discussed to-day before the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis his treatment for tuberculosis, the manner of its discovery and the precautions he took to insure its harmlessness. He said he had spent twenty-three years in research work to find the tubercle, and having found it, tried it first of all on himself. He said, "I feared the results were too dangerous. The end of my research was too dangerous. I found a bacillus which originated in a cold-blooded animal—the turtle—which bacillus became non-virulent and a toxic after frequent transplantation."

"When that condition was reached," he said, "I injected it into myself, then into patients infected with tuberculosis, then into healthy children in the hospital surroundings. I have found the remedy invariably harmless."

Discussing tests of his vaccine as a preventive of tuberculosis, Dr. Friedmann, in his address to the convention, expressed the hope that this would be the remedy for the great use of his discovery in the future.

"I have found this remedy harmless when I used it for patients ranging from earliest childhood to the most advanced age, in all forms of application, intramuscularly, intravenously, and intracutaneously," said Dr. Friedmann, "and equally efficient in all forms of tuberculosis, pulmonary, bone, joint, glandular and skin. Aside from absolutely harmless results, the remedy has proved its efficiency in most instances."

"To obtain the ideal, to eradicate tuberculosis as an endemic disease, it is necessary not only to cure the tuberculous individual, but to live, but also to protect the future generations from infection by a method following in principle Jenner's vaccination. So far I have vaccinated 350 children varying in age from one hour to three years. Most of these children were living in tubercular environments and much exposed to infection. The earliest immunizations were made seven weeks ago, and all the children are well to-day and are free from all symptoms of scrofula or tuberculosis."

"There is a well-founded hope, therefore, that this will prove the right way and the one which our future efforts will have to be directed."

Tests May Be Delayed.

Washington, March 12.—Government tests of Dr. F. E. Friedmann's tubercular vaccine may be delayed indefinitely by the refusal of the Berlin physician to impart to the Public Health Service the method of making vaccine from his cultures or the size of the dose. It developed to-night that Dr. Friedmann has notified Surgeon-General Blue that he will not divulge his secret until the government physicians have recognized improvement in patients treated by him.

Surgeon-General Blue announced to-day that his official mail had been increased fourfold with letters from all parts of the country from tuberculosis sufferers seeking for an opportunity to offer themselves for subjects for President Wilson's vaccine.

He reiterated to-day that under no circumstances would the Public Health Service administer the vaccine to human beings at this time, if at all.

Innocent Sufferers.

Dr. Friedmann inoculated ten tuberculosis sufferers to-day in the presence of a number of leading Canadian physicians and members of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. From thirty-seven patients gathered at the general hospital, the Berlin physician selected ten in the earliest stages, and scarcely glancing at the spectators, he worked under an apparent nervous tension, which relaxed at the conclusion of each demonstration.

No criticism of Dr. Friedmann's technique was advanced by any one of the group of physicians present. These included Dr. J. W. Macculagh, medical officer of health for Ontario; Dr. Frederick Montzambert, director-general of public health, and Adam Beck, of Toronto.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## RATHER BE BOSS THAN DIPLOMAT

McCombs Will Decline Ambassadorship if He Can Run Wilson Politics.

## HE WILL DECIDE TO-DAY AFTER CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

Washington, March 12.—William F. McCombs, who would much rather be boss than ambassador, mixed into the political situation here to-day by giving Postmaster-General Burleson, the politician of the Cabinet, some practical advice about how to build up a Wilson machine through the Post-Office Department.

To-morrow, Mr. McCombs will see the President. He will not take the proffered ambassadorship to Paris if Mr. Wilson will let him stay in this country and run the Wilson politics.

The McCombs idea is to use the second and third-class postmasters who are not under the civil service as the means of building up the same kind of machine that Frank Hitchcock used to build up his machine in the State.

Mr. Burleson, who is an amateur politician himself, has already got the makings of a machine together. He made Alexander Dockery, a Clark man, third assistant Postmaster-General, and the first assistant job to Daniel C. Roper, who is not only an Underwood man, but a cousin of A. Mitchell Palmer.

Fourth Assistant Blackless is a cousin of A. Mitchell Palmer, and high in the esteem of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Burleson, having done these things, looked at his work and called it good. Then he called in McCombs and said, "I want you to take charge of the machine."

McCombs was so delighted with the prospect of being captain-general of a solidified Democracy that he forgot all about his desire to go to France and his coffee with his friends, Dudley Field Malone, one of the collectors of the port of New York, and took under advisement the name of John Purroy Mitchell. It would be a favor to Mr. Mitchell, and a favor to the President's office, a favor that could be conferred in the name of the good of the party.

The President has for some time been a little uneasy about the growing power of Senator O'Gorman, Dudley Field Malone is a son-in-law of O'Gorman.

Northwest Recognized.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose political prominence is considerably overestimated by Mr. Wilson, will go into the Navy Department as first assistant secretary. The name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. If S. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in which State Democratic dominance is a little shaky, will get a job in the War Department, Governor Burke, of North Dakota, will probably be made Solicitor-General. Thus the great Northwest will get recognition. Abram I. Elkus, of New York, is a candidate for the job, but this presidential idea is that New York is already pretty well taken care of.

Edwin F. Sweet, of Michigan, will be made Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Note that that is the first plum that has fallen to Michigan, which State went for the Bull Moose ticket in the election, but can be gotten out of that column, the President believes, by a little judicious persuasion.

Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, who came near to being Secretary of Agriculture largely on the basis of his culture that he began feeling in his hair for wisps of hay, will be taken care of, probably abroad.

Politically, the future of the party depends largely on the conference between McCombs and the President to-morrow. If McCombs can be given the assurance of presidential backing, he probably has made no trouble in building such a machine as has been the perennial dream of Roosevelt. If the President tells him to go to France he will go—for a year or so—but he will be back in the game before the next presidential campaign.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## WITHOUT HONOR, WAR HERO'S BODY IS LAID AT REST

Not Even Flag Displayed When Rear-Admiral Eaton Is Buried.

## MYSTERY SHROUDS HIS SUDDEN DEATH

Widow and Mother-in-Law of Man Who Commanded Resolute at Santiago Bay Tell Conflicting Stories, and Three-Cornered Investigation Now Is Under Way.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Boston, Mass., March 12.—Rear-Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, retired, of the United States Navy, former commandant at the Charleston Navy Yard, and one of the heroes of Santiago Bay, who died suddenly Saturday morning, was laid at rest in Oakland Cemetery to-day. This morning with an interlock of naval honors.

Not even the United States flag was displayed at the interment to signify that the remains of a great naval officer were being committed to rest.

The widow and her younger daughter, Miss Dorothy, of New York, daughter of the dead man, wept bitterly by the grave. At the widow's request the casket was removed from the grave at three minutes that she and her stepdaughter might take a last look at the dead.

No Other Mourners.

There were no other mourners at the grave. The undertaker was obliged to call upon two bystanders to assist in placing the body from the hearse to the lot of the interment.

Legal authorities have been given the naval hero's death unexpected and mysterious attention. There have been persistent rumors of poisoning, and a post-mortem was sent to Professor Whitney, of Harvard, for analysis. The local activities stand out with all the more force when contrasted with the inexplicable neglect of government to send a vessel to command a war vessel in the nation's last war.

In the Spanish War the dead man was in command of the United States steamship Resolute, which was at Santiago Bay. It was the Resolute which signaled to Admiral Sampson the message that the Spanish War fleet was heading out of the land-locked harbor.

Mr. Eaton, who was in command of the United States vessel, met the United States fleet at the mouth of the harbor, and he commanded the Resolute of that great day was buried with no more honors or attention than would have been accorded the most insignificant alien who landed on these shores.

The body of Admiral Eaton was brought from his home in New York to Boston in the morning. It was then taken to Lowell by rail. There it was placed in a hearse and driven to Oakland Cemetery, in Braintree, five miles from Lowell.

Dr. Eaton told the story of her husband's death. The admiral was at the head of the Resolute when it was sunk. The admiral was laid to rest beside his first wife in the Varum family lot.

Mystery Not Cleared.

The mystery surrounding the rear-admiral's death is not cleared by the somewhat contradictory statements of the widow, her mother, Mrs. George Harrison, the family physician, Dr. Joseph P. Resolute, who was at the medical examination, and the medical examiner, Gilman C. Osgood. A three-cornered investigation is being conducted by State Police Inspector John T. Barry, of Braintree, Deputy Sheriff John C. Condon, of Braintree, and Medical Examiner Osgood and District Attorney Barker, of Bristol County.

Mrs. Eaton told the story of her husband's death. The admiral was at the head of the Resolute when it was sunk. The admiral was laid to rest beside his first wife in the Varum family lot.

"I got up and ran to the next house and phoned to Dr. Frame."

Early this morning, when shown copies of the Boston papers containing accounts of the